

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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A Proclamation by the Governor.

To the People of the State of Michigan. Greeting:

It was progressive and enlightened public sentiment that brought about the observance of Arbor Day. Responsive to that sentiment I hereby designate Friday, May third, nineteen hundred seven, as

Arbor Day

In and for the State of Michigan. The reasons why this day should be observed by planting trees, vines and shrubs appeal to every home-loving citizen of Michigan. It is not given to all to own a portion of the soil from which comes the sustenance for all and it is the duty of those who do to make more than attractive and beautiful that rich heritage Michigan's pioneers redeemed from the wilderness. By planting trees about the homes and along the highways this can be done.

Not alone in the family or by the individual should Arbor Day be celebrated and observed. Those in charge of our public schools can and should arrange a program of exercises for this day that will impress upon the minds of our youth the duty we owe ourselves and posterity. We should leave this earth more beautiful than we found it. By planting and caring for the trees we are making our homes more beautiful, our State more attractive and utilizing one of God's best gifts to his children.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this [SEAL] sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

FRED M. WARNER.

Governor.

GEORGE A. PRESCOTT,
Secretary of State.

The lesson of Arbor Day is the use and value of the tree in the life of the nation, says a Forest Service bulletin. The sentiments and emotions aroused on Arbor Day pass only too quickly; the important thing is that permanent results be left—lasting impressions in the minds of the children and flourishing in the earth, an object lesson in a tree plantation of use or beauty, or both combined. The tree that is significant in the life of the nation is, of course, the forest tree. Isolated trees, along the roadside, in the city streets, or in the school yard, please the eye and cool the air with their refreshing shade. But the forest of trees, where wood is growing to supply material for homes, for fuel, for a hundred industries; where the forest litter is storing the waters for streams to quench men's thirst, to irrigate their lands, to drive their mills, to fill their rivers deep for the vast traffic of inland navigation; in a word, the forest as a producer and custodian of the necessities of life and happiness, is the true message of Arbor Day. Forestry is based on this idea of the forest, and all its teachings aim to put this idea into actual practice. We can reforest Michigan if we will.

For Example.

"This trial marriage idea," says Raymond Hitchcock, "reminds me of Lucy, a good looking octoroon who served in the family of a distinguished friend of mine. Lucy caused her mistress a lot of annoyance by receiving the attentions of a dashing buck mulatto, who was not only head waiter at a popular hotel, but also had a wife and family. 'Really,' said a friend of the lady, 'you ought to speak to Lucy about the matter. It would be too bad to have her in love with a married man.' Speak to her the mistress did, but in vain, for the following evening the octoroon was seen in same old company, for which, of course, she was severely taken to task."

"Lucy," said the mistress in tones of displeasure, "did I not tell you that the man you are accepting attention from is married?"

"Yes, I'm," replied Lucy demurely, "Ah know that, But he is disatisfied."

Some Good Advice.

Foolish speaking is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of hard work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion to swallow you individually—hat, coat and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all you can earn. Compel your selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be stingy to your appetites but merciful to the necessities of others. Help others and ask no help for yourself. See that you are proud too! Let that pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you can not afford to buy; too proud to be in company that you can not keep up with in expense; too proud to be stingy.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, APRIL 25, 1907.

NUMBER 24.

FIND PARALLEL IN BIBLE.

Similarity in Careers of King David and King Arthur.

The history of King David, as related in the Second Book of Samuel, is full of parallels to Arthur. David's renown begins with his fight against the giant Goliath, who is the prototype of all giants in the romances of the Middle Ages. They belong always to the army of heathen, provoke the faithful knights, and are conquered by them. Important in this connection is the number of the Knights of the Round Table, says the Jewish Chronicle. They are the famous 42 to whom Arthur resorts on occasion of danger, and each of whom has a special accomplishment in wielding the spear or brandishing the sword. Now the explanation of this number is to be found in the Bible. If you glance at chapter xxii in the Second Book of Samuel, and again at chapter ix in the First Book of Chronicles, you will find a list of the mighty men of David, and their number varies between 40 and 45.

Again, in the history of Arthur, we find two further episodes resembling two episodes in the life of David. The one is the provocation of Lucius Thibertus—a fictitious name—his demented, his war against Arthur, and his defeat, which seems to be only an adaptation in English form of the war between David and Hanun, the king of the Ammonites, who haughtily had provoked David, treating disrespectfully his messengers. The other episode treats of the rebellion of Mordred, the nephew of Arthur, against his uncle, and is a copy of the rebellion of Absalom against his father, David. Both rebels were afterward routed in battle. Jewish legend speaks of a miraculous sword, belonging not to David, but to his chief captain, Joab, akin to the Calibur of Arthur; likewise a mysterious hand grasps the keys of the temple after its destruction, like the mysterious hand which took back that sword of Calibur.

LITTLE MEN.

The Bushmen of Basutoland are the Lilliputs of South Africa. They are mostly half breeds. They are unwilling to talk of the past, and the Bushmen do little attempt to glean information of the history of the Bushmen. They have had no apparent influence on the physique of other races. Their language was difficult and peculiar, abounding in clicks of which races persist. The Bushmen government was family, not tribal. They lived mostly in caves. They partly were monogamous, partly polygamous. Loose family relations prevailed. Their food was game, supplemented by roots dug up by the qub (or digging stick), or grass seeds. Little pottery was made. The paintings in their dwelling caves were numerous. The colors used are black and brown. They called the storm spirit Queng, believed in witchcraft, and marked the places where they buried their dead with small cairns of stones. But few remain. The extinction was caused by their inability to change their mode of life, but a war of extermination was carried on by both Bantua and Europeans.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT.

The hypothesis of world development from spiral nebulae, which was so widely discussed about 20 years ago, but which of late years has been seriously questioned, has been strengthened somewhat recently by the explanation that worlds are formed not by the condensation of tenuous nebulae, but rather by great masses thrown off or detached from the parent mass of a nebula by the centrifugal force of the rotation. Photographs of nebulae disclose such masses in process of detachment, and most astronomers are now inclined to the belief that this is the way in which all planetary bodies have been formed. The heavens show thousands of spiral nebulae which are evidently in a state of rotation in central nuclei, and which indicate that they will probably be consolidated into suns and solar systems similar to our own.

LIMIT OF FORBEARANCE.

Seeking to find a cure for his deafness, the duke of Wellington once employed a celebrated aurist. The doctor gave his patient a strong solution of caustic to inject into his ear and, calling on him later, found him reeling in agony. The deafness had set up a furious inflammation which, unless checked, would result in death. The hearing was completely destroyed. The aurist expressed his grief and mortification. "Do not say a word about it—you did your best," said the duke, adding that he would not tell a soul about it. Thus encouraged, the doctor asked if he might continue to attend him, so that the public might see that his confidence had not been withdrawn. "It was too much." "I can't agree to that," said the duke, "for that would be a lie."

WHEAT AND CHAFF.

James Arthur was a canny old Scotchman who lived in the town of Riga, Vt., in the late '50s. He attended the church regularly, and always drove the family horse, Nell, and although she undoubtedly possessed many virtues, speed was not one of them.

One Sabbath on his way home from the kirk one of the younger members of the congregation drove up behind with a fast horse and, offering some excuse for being in a hurry, drove past a sharp gait.

The old gentleman in reply to the remak about driving past said: "Oh, aye, the chaff a gang o' the wheat."

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Notice of teachers' examination to be held in Grayling, June 20 and 21 at the court house. The questions will be along the following lines:

Reading—"Speech on Conciliation of American Colonies."—Burke.

Arithmetic—Percentage with its various applications; mensuration; surfaces, solids, square root, cube root; mental analysis; commercial forms.

Geography—Mathematical geography; circles, zones, latitude, longitude; causes of seasons; day and night etc.

Physical features—mountains, plains, plateaus, divides; Europe; division, physiography, resources, transportation, city commerce, education, forms of government, mining.

Civil Government—United States constitution, powers of congress, consular service, ambassadors.

United States History—A study of the Declaration of Independence and its effects, a study of the Constitution, and its effects, the Monroe Doctrine and its effects, the establishment of banks, and the subsequent history of banking, legislation since the civil war, features of present progress, Michigan history.

Pneumonia's Deadly Work

had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of Rural Route 1, Georgetown, Tenn., "that I coughed continuously night and day and the neighbors predicted—consumption imminent."—"After consumption began, I visited Dr. King's New Discovery, which is said to be the only real cough cure and restorer of weak lungs. When all other remedies utterly fail, you may still win in the battle against lung trouble with New Discovery, the real remedy. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, 5c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

We Want Agents

on all rural routes and in cities and villages where we have no delivery agent. Write for terms to agents and full particulars of our \$1,000 Grand Prize offer.

Subscription agents can make big money working for us.

For any further particulars, address The Detroit Times, Circulation Dept., Detroit, Mich.

Doing Business Again.

"When my friends thought I was about to take leave of this world, on account of indigestion, nervousness, and general debility," writes A. A. Chisholm, Treadwell, N. Y., "and when it looked as if there was no hope left, I was persuaded to try Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say that they are curing me. I am now doing business again as of old, and all still gainfully." Best of all tonic medicines. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, Soc.

A Daily Thought.

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain undiscovered, because it is sought by too many anxious to utilize it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth, and the object of a much more vigilant search. W. Bourke Cockran.

From an Ohio Minister.

Rev. G. W. Hagan, of Clyde, Ohio, says: "Dr. Warner's White Wine of Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs and colds surpasses all other remedies. I have used it." For sale at the Central Drug Store.

Mates Celluloid Fireproof.

M. Gorval, a French chemist, has patented a process for rendering the deadly celluloid hair brush and comb safe from explosion when it comes accidentally in contact with the gas flame by the dresser. According to a consular report, this result is obtained by adding to a celluloid mass in course of preparation, just at the moment when it is most liquid, a certain quantity of salts—phosphate, bicarbonate of ammonia, or magnesia. Celluloid, thus prepared, when touched by fire or a flame, gives off a gas that checks combustion. In fact, immersion of articles made of celluloid in solutions of any of these salts reduces its inflammability.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.60-\$2.50. Handy butchers cattle, \$4.00-\$4.30. Common, \$2.75-\$3.00. Canners' cows, \$1.25-\$2.25. Stockers and feeders, \$2.75-\$4.25. Milk cows, \$2.25-\$50. Calves, \$4.00-\$7.00. Prime lambs, \$8.70-\$8.71. Mixed lambs, \$5.50-\$7.00. Culls, \$2.50-\$3.50.

Prime medium hogs, \$3.75-\$6.00. Yorkers, \$6.75-\$8.00. Pigs, \$6.75-\$8.00. Roughs, \$6.50-\$6.25. Stags, \$2.50 off. Cripples, \$1 per cwt. on.

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Fishing on Portage Lake.

AN ACT for the protection of fish in the waters of Portage Lake, in Crawford county, and to regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish therefrom, and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions thereof.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to take, catch or kill any fish by any means whatsoever from the waters known as Portage Lake, located in township twenty-six, north of range four west, in Crawford county: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, It shall not be unlawful to take and catch fish from the waters of said lake from the first day of May until the first day of November in each year, by means of a hook and line controlled directly by the person fishing.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed twenty-five dollars and costs of prose

ction, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed, thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. In all prosecutions under this act, it shall be prima facie evidence, on the part of the people, of the violation of the provisions of this act, to show that the defendant was found upon the waters of said lake, with any other device, or devices, than herein mentioned, for the catching and taking fish from the said waters.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved March 14, 1907.

J. E. BRADLEY,
County Commissioner.

1 CENT IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU
BELOW any other manufacturer at prices
\$1.00 PER PAIR

DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE from anyone
or on any kind of term; until you have received our complete Free Catalogue illustrating and describing every kind of high-grade and low-grade
BICYCLES and BUNDIES and PRICES

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit. Pay the freight and
any other charges, and we will return your money if you are not satisfied.

WE NEED NO MONEY DOWN AND NO PAYMENT ON CREDIT.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit. Pay the freight and
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S. F. HORN, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office
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March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 25

The Real Trouble of the Railroads.

The rising wrath of the people against the frenzied financiers who have acquired control of railroads for the purpose not of managing the transportation business, but for piling up stolen fortunes for themselves, by manipulating the stocks and bonds, now finds expression everywhere. Even grave and reverend senators speak emphatically. In a recent interview Senator Cullom of Illinois says:

"If I could have my way, and there was a law by which it could be done, I would put Harriman in the penitentiary and keep him there long enough to make him pay the full penalty for looting the Alton and bringing about conditions for which the road's bondholders will have to suffer."

"I feel the outrage in the Alton deal most keenly, because the road runs through my own town. It was a fine property, but it has been drained dry, and the bond holders must suffer for the despoiling of the road simply to gratify the looting proclivities of Mr. Harriman. Having lined his pockets by looting the property and disposing of bonds for millions of dollars to innocent purchasers, I do not suppose he cares what becomes of this particular line or any other which he has exploited. The whole business is simply outrageous, and I find it hard to express my feelings over the matter adequately."

In the deal referred to, the capitalization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was increased from \$40,000,000 to something over \$120,000,000, and incidentally, there was a little shake-off for the personal gain of Harriman and associates of about \$24,000,000.

This is only a little sample of what has been going on in the railroad world, and the railroad troubles of the present day are the inevitable outcome of such deals.

The magnates whine about railroad credit having been injured so that investors will not loan their money for making necessary improvements, and they appeal to the President to do something to restore confidence. They truthfully say that they must have money for new engines, more freight cars, more tracks and better terminal facilities in order to handle the increase traffic safely and promptly, and, of course, they want to get it by borrowing or from sale of stocks and bonds. Now, what have they done with the enormous earnings of the railways during the past ten years? Most of our great railways are really able to pay their own way if honestly managed. If the money stolen from the railroads by magnate manipulators during the past ten years of prosperous business had been applied to the improvement of transportation facilities where it belonged, there would be no need for borrowing money.

The lack of confidence on the part of the public is primarily due to the lack of honesty among railroad managers. The men who rule are known and their schemes have been exposed. The men are without honor and the public is without confidence in them. Public confidence will not be restored until dishonesty is cast out from railroad management.

Some financiers realize the danger to the transportation business due to exploiting railroads and gambling in their stocks. Discussing the present railroad situation, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan says:

"The railroads are really owned by the people, and not by Wall Street brokers. They should be taken out of Wall Street, and not the stock quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices. The railroad officers and the practical railroad men who are charged with the responsibility of operating the railroads should be in absolute control. They should welcome every opportunity to confer with the President, aiding him in his efforts to reach a solution that will be fair and just to the country and to the corporations, and insure strict obedience to the law."

The real railroad men, the men who have actual charge of the transportation business, understand the situation thoroughly, and speak out plainly. Mr. Benjamin F. Youkum, chief executive of the great Rock Island system, says:

"A railroad has no more business to be at the mercy of stock jobbers than a saving bank or a life insurance company. The American railroads are, or should be as much public trust as these institutions. When the public insists that they be run honestly they will begin to fulfil their rightful destiny, and, too, they will be more prosperous than they have ever been."

"I will be frank. The people are not without justification in the belief that the railroads have been systematically robbing them. No one is to blame for the present anti-railroad sentiment but the railroad managers themselves."

Reading Through Salt.
In San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystallized salt almost four miles long, and to contain nearly 30,000,000 tons, and to be so clear that medium-sized persons can be read with ease through a block a foot thick.

SOLD OUT.

Council are with the Mayor in an effort to regulate saloon traffic.

Resolved, That Mayor Bennett is hereby requested to prepare a bill for enactment by the legislature empowering this city, by ordinance, to limit the number of saloons that may operate within its corporate limits, and to increase the saloon license already required by law to such amount as may be fixed by ordinance, and that we as a council pledge ourselves to the passage of an ordinance in accordance with such legislation.

The foregoing resolution was adopted at an adjourned meeting of the common council last Tuesday evening its passage being recorded on a yeas and nays vote, all six of the trustees voting in its favor. The resolution was drafted by the mayor in furtherance of remarks made in his opening address to the new council a week previous, and was formally presented to the council by Trustee Fleming and seconded by Trustee Close.

Upon investigation it was learned, contrary to first impressions, that the council had not the power to raise the saloon license without enactment of a special bill by the legislature. And at the same time it was argued that the short time to elapse before new licenses must be taken out might work a hardship on some of our liquor dealers should an additional amount be required of them for the ensuing year. However, with a year's time to prepare for a heavier license fee, which the new council have pledged themselves to impose, no one can complain of not having sufficient notice thereof in which to prepare himself.

Several arguments why this move will be of benefit to the city were presented to our readers last week. Chief among these in relation to limiting the number of saloons, stands the hotel proposition. To gain anything like recognition from the traveling public West Branch demands better hotel accommodations. This question has been agitated by our council, the business men's association and citizens generally for the past two years, and still we are without a modern hotel. Will we get one? That, of course, is an uncertainty. It is safe to say, however, that in removing one of the barriers which hotel men have looked upon as insurmountable, the council have made a move that can't fail to count in the right direction.

And Mayor Bennett is to be congratulated that he has the solid backing of the trustees in his first act affecting matters of public importance for the new year.—Herald-Times.

The bill which has been introduced on the senate side of the state legislature at Lansing, proposing that all school districts in the state not now possessing the free text book system shall be required to vote on the question of adopting it, has a practical and worthy purpose even though the requirement may not be pleasing to all. Practical experience has made it quite certain that the free text book system permits a saving of half the expense compared with individual purchase, and better meets the convenience of teachers and pupils and the movements of the school. The objections to the free book system are mostly found not to exist in actual experience. It is strengthened through close observation and comparative results. If the proposed action of the legislature results in the further extension of the system it will have justified itself.

General R. B. Brown, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, "Corporal" Tanner, past commander-in-chief, and various local officials of the organization, called on President Roosevelt in reference to the alleged dismissal from the government departments of many veterans of the civil war, or widows, for no other cause than old age. Some time ago the president took up this question at a cabinet meeting and gave instructions that discrimination against the veterans or their widows should cease. During the call today of General Brown and his friends, the president informed them of the instructions he had given and assured them that the old soldiers should be cared for.

Mr. Cleveland clings to his idea that the Tariff makes trusts, and he insists that the evils which have led up to the present revulsion of feeling against corporations were brought about by the Tariff. Strange, then, that they did not appear with the Wilson bill. That measure closed the shops and mills and put 3,000,000 idle men on the streets, but the corruption of insurance companies, railroad discriminations and all manner of corporate abuses went right through the last four years of Grover, without regard to Tariff conditions. It is doubtless true that Tariff reform which would ignore the principle of Protection, as the Wilson bill did in parts, would destroy some of the trusts, for it was pretty well demonstrated that neither the independent manufacturers nor any combination of industries could so much as keep the mills going on starvation wages during the second Cleveland administration. That administration effectually halted industry, but it did not check the scandalous wrongs leading up to the existing "popular clamor" which Mr. Cleveland now deplores. If it had, Mr. Cleveland would not today be the arbiter of the great insurance trust, drawing a generous salary for making appeals to legislatures and to allay an enormous public sentiment.—Pittsburg "Gazette-Times."

High School Girls.

J. K. Bates was in Grayling Saturday.

Miss Effie Sherman will teach the Cheyney school this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Charron report a good visit in Canada.

Bro. Humble is with us again, holding some stirring revivals in the school house.

The stork left a bright eyed baby boy at the home of Herbert Knibbs the 12. His grandmother, Mrs. Wells of Frederic, is taking care of him.

On these nice spring evenings we like to open wide the doors and listen for the phonograph. The music comes from toward Charroux's and we hear what were in Gaylord one day last week.

COUSIN JOY.

Frederic Freaks.

Mrs. E. Banghart of Vanderbilt is visiting old friends.

The M. E. Ladies gave a maple syrup social last week.

Mrs. Yates was visiting at Flushing the past two weeks.

Mrs. J. Coggen enjoyed a visit from her brother, S. O'Keef of Standish, last week.

Ice cream social April 27 at the Yates hall for the M. P. church. Cheboygan cream will be served.

Mrs. Pete Perry was called here from Johannesburg by the death of her step mother.

Mr. Faxon since selling out the lawn business, has been giving the ladies painting lessons.

Mrs. George Miller will go to Pennsylvania this week to join her husband who has employment there.

George A. Loud, our representative, will give stereoscopic views at the opera house Saturday night. A small admission will be charged which will be divided between the two churches.

Mrs. George Sousei died last Sunday morning after a short illness of one week. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She leaves an infant two months old, a husband and a number of relatives. She was formerly Ella McCollum.

For Sale or Trade.

I have one polled bull three years old to sell, or trade for other stock. In good order for service. Whoever wants it address me at Frederic, Mich.

JOSEPH CHARRON.

Notice.

The Board of Review for the village of Grayling will meet at the town hall in said village on Thursday, May 23 and 24, at 9 o'clock a.m., for the review of the assessment roll for the current year.

FRED NARRIN,

april 24 Assessor

TAKE NOTICE.

I wish to inform the people that I have the agency for the Empire cream separator, which is the best in the market. Any party that wishes to have one, I will be pleased to sell them on ten days free trial. If you want one address me at Frederic, Mich.

JOSEPH CHARRON.

Public Notice.

All residents and owners of property within the corporate limits of the village of Grayling are hereby notified to, at once, thoroughly renovate all cesspools and privy vaults and to remove from their yards or places of business all filth and rubbish dangerous to public health and safety. By order of the Common Council.

Dated April 24, 1907.

J. F. HUM. H. P. OLSON,
President Clerk.

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Dated April 24, 1907.

J. F. HUM. H. P. OLSON,
President Clerk.

She got the Pass Word.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "what do you do at those lodge meetings you attend twice a month?"

"You don't expect me to tell you that do you?" Our proceedings are secret.

"A man oughtn't to have any secrets from his wife. What is the password?" "I've taken a solemn obligation never to communicate that to any outsider." "Oh, I am not an outsider."

"You know it's a secret, you have a right to communicate it to me."

Mr. Chugwater reflected. "Well," he said. "If I repeat the password to you once, will you promise never to ask me to say it again?" "Yes." "And you will promise never to tell anybody else?" "Never." Whereupon he rapidly uttered the following astonishing words: "Magellineen ilikasena ilotaru suatalinale illiwink amask asenaleroo." Mrs. Chugwater kept her promise. She never repeated the password to a living soul.

DR. BRADLEY'S

april 5th Auditor General.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthy substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

Methodist Church.

Morning services at 10:30 a.m. Subject—"Until he was taken up," or "Forty days between Earth and Heaven."

Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

Junior League from 3 to 4 P.M.

Epworth League at 6.

All are cordially invited.

Evening services at 7:30. Subject—"The Angel sitting on the stone."

All are invited.

The Price of Health.

"The price of health in a malarious district is just 25 cents; the cost of a box of Dr. King's New Life pills," writes Ella Slatton, of Noland, Ark. New Life Pills cleanse gently and impart new life and vigor to the system. \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed at L. Fournier druggist.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Metivier, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Everything neat and sanitary.

Agent for Witter's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, April 21st.

10:30 A. M. Preaching.

11:30 a. m. Sabbath School.

6 p. m., C. E. Meeting. Topic—

"Wise ways to read wise books." Mrs. Bertha Winslow is the leader.

7 p. m. Preaching.

7 p. m. Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

You are cordially invited to attend all the meetings.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator of Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

\$100.00 Reward.

\$100.00 REWARD FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANYONE CUTTING AND STEALING TIMBER FROM ANY OF OUR LANDS IN ROSCOMMON OR CRAWFORD COUNTIES, MICHIGAN. REPORT SAME TO CHARLES DEWAHL, CO. ATTORNEY OF ROSCOMMON OR MICHIGAN CENTRAL PARK COMPANY, 115 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

FRED NARRIN,

april 24 Assessor

TAKE NOTICE.

The Result of Typhoid Fever.

Mrs. E. Ives, of Coldwater, Mich., says: "Typhoid fever left me with a serious trouble with my throat and lungs. Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup cured me." For sale at the Central Drug Store.

Bitten by a Spider.

Through blood poisoning caused by a spider bite, John Washington of Bosqueville, Tex., would have lost his leg, which became a mass of running sores, had he not been persuaded to try Buckle's Arnica Salve. He writes: "The first application relieved and four boxes healed all the sores."

Guaranteed at L. Fournier druggist.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain—not only once, but as many times as it is necessary to take them. Many persons who suffer from chronic ailments find in them a source of great relief from the suffering which they would otherwise be compelled to endure. Their soothing influence upon the nerves strengthens rather than weakens them.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 26

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year. In ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can be considered later.

Do not forget Arbor Day.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Read Sorenson's new ad.

Dairy butter? Certainly. South Side Market.

FOR SALE—Garland air tight stove. Apply at this office.

Highest market price paid for hides PYM BROS.

Just received large shipment of dairy butter at the South Side Market.

A Kraus & Son have a new ad in this issue.

A guaranteed gold watch given away absolutely free at Hathaway's. Read Hathaway's ad and get a gold watch free!

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's.

Avoid using poor paint. Get the guaranteed paint that Sorenson sells.

Edison Photographs cleaned, adjusted and repaired. Rates reasonable. April 18-21 F. FREELAND.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Read Hathaway's ad, then hunt up your gold, jewelry or bring in your watch or clock to be repaired.

Do not neglect the painting of your buildings which are getting rusty. It pays in dollars as well as looks.

Mrs. L. J. Martin enjoyed a visit from her sister, Mrs. L. J. French of Vassar, over Sunday.

We represent one of the largest good tailoring houses in the country. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Fred Michelson has been having a jolly time at home from the University for the short spring vacation.

Buy Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Plant trees, shrubbery and flowers and renovate the lawns, making Grayling the most pleasant village in the state.

Stop and see the gold watch in Hathaway's window to be given away free. Optical work credited on watch contest.

The new spring and summer styles in "Queen Quality" low shoes will delight every woman who appreciates the beautiful in dress.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

If you want old papers for your pantry shelves, or to put under carpets, come and get them, we have exchanges especially for you.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Sunshine in the house makes bliss, but sunshine on the house makes blisters, if isn't painted with Paton's Sun Proof Paint. Sold by Sorenson's.

When your pump needs repairing, please call on H. R. Nelson. Jobs promptly and satisfactorily done, charges reasonable. Leave orders at the creamery, south end of red bridge. April 18-21

Fishing Tackle, fresh and new at Fournier's.

A letter from Mrs. Goulet, now of Los Angeles, Cal., says they are enjoying their new home, where they anxiously await the coming of the AVALANCHE, but best of all is the recovery of Mr. Goulet's health.

No deposit required—you pay for your suit only when you get it.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

The mothers of this town who are responsible for the girls who gad the streets should stop and think what they are doing. These girls are no longer children. They are at the impressionable age. Where will they have their impression come from—from the raft of the street or from home? It is for the mothers of this town to settle the question.

The Virginia Enterprise muses: "A man will play billiards half the night and pay 25 cents a game and drink 15 cent whiskey without expecting any part in the management of the saloon. But if he pays \$1.50 per year for a newspaper—or even if he gets it on the deadhead hot—he thinks he ought to have something to say as to its policy."

If you want a Binner Set absolutely free, apply to store of Salling, Bassett and Company.

The Christian Endeavor will hold their regular business meeting Thursday evening, April 26th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James McMillen. All members are requested to be present. The object of importance is to come before the meeting.

Hear Congressman Loud tonight at the opera house.

Prov. Atty. DeWaele of Roscommon, was in the village yesterday on legal business.

It is worth your while to look over our line of Oxford's for street, house and dress wear.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. McCullough have been enjoying a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron of Gaylord, former residents here.

The number of deaths in the state, as reported to the secretary of state for the month of March was 3,621 being 90 more than in February, and exceeding March of last year by 385.

Next Wednesday we can all begin to catch trout. We notice that a good many took a lay off Saturday to get their tackle all ready, and were looking over new hooks and "Bait" at the drug stores.

W. L. Douglas shoes for men in every shape and leather in both Oxford and high shoes.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Congressman Loud of AuSable, will entertain the people of our city with his illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal in the opera house Thursday evening April 25.

Dr. Montgomery has just bought a 16 horse power traction engine, for use on his Beaver Creek farm. He will cut an immense amount of wood with it, besides doing his threshing, husking etc.

The Old Peoples party of Beaver Creek was postponed to the first Wednesday in May, on account of sickness. Everybody is expected to be present and enjoy themselves at H. E. Moon's on that day.

If you are hard to fit and are in need of a spring and summer suit call and look over our sample books over.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

The J. C. Rockwell Co., of "Colored Troop" appeared at the opera house last week Wednesday evening, and proved themselves to be among the best of their class. The house was crowded, until standing room was at a premium and every body was satisfied with the fun, music and dancing.

By the old Saxon law a maiden and a widow were of different value. The latter could be bought for one-half the sum which the guardian of maid was entitled to demand. A man, therefore, who could not afford to buy a maiden might perhaps be able to purchase a widow.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Charron of Maple Forest are home from their protracted visit at their old home town in Canada. They report an enjoyable time, but the many changes there gave them a homesick feeling and they are glad to be back in their comfortable home in the best part of Michigan.

Sheriff Amidon received a telegram from Roanoke a few nights ago that a man from there was wanted, and before morning he had him in the coop. Sheriff Richardson came up the next day, and took him home with him, we understand the charge was for defrauding a hotel keeper.

A pair of strange fish have been taken from the river near the electric power house. They are about eight inches in length, a half mullet looking head, with three ears on either side and a foot like a crocodile. They have to be seen to be appreciated. No one seems to know what game to give them.

Col. Loud, who has but recently returned from a visit to the Panama Canal Zone, has consented to give his entertaining lecture thereon, illustrated with many stereopticon views, under the auspices of the high school, and everybody is cordially invited to come and hear this instructive address upon this great Isthmian Canal enterprise. As Col. Loud gives his lecture free of cost to us, the entire proceeds will go to our school fund. In the opera house, this evening, admission 25 and 15cts. Come and fill the house. Do not come later than eight o'clock. The auditorium will be darkened at that time.

The time has come when the question of street improvement should be one of the paramount issues in our village. The value of the gravel from the south part of the county is fully proven by a year's use on the principal streets, and Michigan Avenue should be completed this year by laying the grade completed and the street covered from curb to curb and the streets most used given a road bed the same as the Avenue has had for the past year. It will cost a little money, but will be a good investment for the village. And while that work is being done here, the township commissioner should be arranging for permanent improvement of the highways leading into the country.

He had been calling on the young lady for many months but being rather backward, his suit progressed slowly. Finally the dear girl decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called, she pointed to the flower in his coat and said, "I'll give you a kiss for that rose." A large peacock blush played tag over the countenance of the young man, but he swapped. Then he grabbed his hat over the family dog, and started to leave the room. "Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise. "To the florist for more roses," he explained. And further deposed, saying not.—Ex.

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School Notes.

Fred Rasmussen was absent from school last week.

Work in electricity is being done by the physics class.

Bessie Ayers has left school and is teaching in the Ingerson school.

Laura and Beulah Failling are again at their desks after a week's absence.

Our reading table is proving very popular. Thanks to the board of education.

Elizabeth Salling has returned from Standish, and will take up the twelfth grade here and finish in June.

Don't fail to hear Congressman George Loud in his illustrated lecture Thursday night. Price twenty-five cents secures a reserved seat, any part of the house.

Miss Oscella Pooler, the reader, comes to Grayling highly recommended. Several of our people vouch for her ability. This entertainment will be given in the opera house, Saturday evening, April 27.

The high school is about to begin for a lecture course for next winter. The leading numbers are as follows:

"The Round Ladice Orchestra" from Detroit, consisting of 20 ladies; "Capt. Jack Crawford, the scout"; "The Homemakers," male quartet; and "Rev. Payne," illustrated lecturer.

St. es are being taken to place on high school on the approved list. A member of the committee from Ann Arbor was in Grayling last week and assurance is given that if certain conditions were complied with, there will be no trouble in getting the standing of our school raised.

Communication.

Judge P. O., Mich., April 22, 1907.

EDITOR OF THE AVALANCHE.

DEAR SIR—I wish you would give me a little space in your paper this week, as I wish to say a few words to the people of Crawford county, on the good road question.

Now, if anybody don't believe what I say let them come and see for themselves. Farmers that have lived east of Grayling for the past 30 years, have no better roads now as what they were when they first settled in Crawford county, at that time it was through the woods where ever you could get through with a team and wagon. The roads laid out by the townships have all grown up with jack-pine and brush, which the highway commissioners have neglected to cut out of the way. At the present time, there is not a road out of Grayling, down the river that is safe for public travel.

Now this certainly will be a boom for Crawford county, when the fishing season opens up, with people from all over the United States to travel over the road. They will surely tell their neighbors about the beautiful roads in Crawford county, on their return home.

This is only a fair sample of the roads throughout the county.

You may try to settle up Crawford county all you like, but you can never do it unless you go at it right. Fix up the roads, then you will have no trouble to get settlers in the county. I know it to be a fact that hundreds of good men that would have bought land and made a home for themselves and family, if there had been any prospects for roads to haul their produce to market. It is only a reckless and shiftless way of doing business.

"What one man will do for the county, ten are ready to undo."

I could bring to light many facts, that most of the people of the county don't think of. I have lived here all of my life, and have seen just how it has been conducted. It certainly is time to stop such proceeding, and start on the right path and build good roads throughout the county.

Just take a drive down the river and see the condition the road is in on the north side of the river, you will then say a good road is needed.

Yours truly,
WM. G. FELDHAUSER.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Leon Trouble, died Thursday night, April 18, at the home of her son Charles Trouble.

She was a pioneer of Michigan, born at Detroit, April 15, 1836, coming to Bay City in 1838, and residing there until seven years ago, when she came to this village.

She leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Chas. L. and William J. Trouble, three sisters, Mrs. T. J. McCleman, Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, and two brothers, C. F. Marcell of Cleveland and O. A. Marcell of Bay City, from whose home the funeral was held Sunday afternoon and the interment in St. Patrick's cemetery of that city.

LOST—Monday, on the street between Kraus & Son's store and Mr. Inley's office, a five dollar bill. The finder will please return to this office or to Mrs. A. Balhoff.

DIED—John A. Woodburn of Maple Forest, at his home Tuesday evening, of pneumonia, aged 53 years. Mr. Woodburn was a pioneer of this country, having come here with his father, Wm. Woodburn, Ex-Co. Treasurer, about twenty-five years ago. He has been ever recognized as an honest man and respected citizen.

He had been calling on the young lady for many months but being rather backward, his suit progressed slowly. Finally the dear girl decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called, she pointed to the flower in his coat and said, "I'll give you a kiss for that rose." A large peacock blush played tag over the countenance of the young man, but he swapped. Then he grabbed his hat over the family dog, and started to leave the room. "Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise. "To the florist for more roses," he explained. And further deposed, saying not.—Ex.

The One Drawback.

It would be comparatively easy to establish a universal brotherhood, schools and hospitals, and every man to be a brother unto another.

CARPETS OF QUALITY!

COMBINATION OF COLORS



Get a carpet that can be depended on to give wear and hold colors, quality must also be considered when selecting carpets.

We sell Carpets of quality.

Every kind we guarantee to be the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

Come and Look Over Our Samples.

A Correct Formula

is what makes Patton's Sun Proof Paint what it is.

Every one painting their house with this paint is buying safe.

The paint of today is Patton's Sun Proof Paint.

The paint of the future will be Patton's Sun Proof Paint.

For five long years will we guarantee this paint to give satisfactory wear.

Come let us sign you a Guarantee.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

USE

SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

Superior to any other Brand.

CONNINE & CO.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

An Elegant 15 Jewel Guaranteed

GOLD WATCH

given away absolutely free!

To the person receiving the largest number of votes in this contest.

For each 25 cents purchase you will be given a ticket; \$1.00 four tickets etc., to be credited to yourself or friend. Each ticket entitles you to one vote.

As soon as a certain number of tickets have been disposed of, the one having the highest number of votes

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

MARSHFIELD, MICHIGAN.

ITALIANS SAVE TRAIN

LABORERS PREVENT TERRIBLE WRECK IN CONNECTICUT.

Pipe Is Stopped When Within Ten Feet of Street Excavation—Three Wealthy Men Convicted of Land Frauds in Omaha.

The east-bound New York-Boston express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad narrowly escaped plunging into a twenty-foot ditch while passing through East Hartford, Conn., only the timely warning of members of a gang of Italian train laborers averting the accident. The Main street grade crossing is in process of elimination, the tracks being raised ten feet and the street lowered the same distance. The east-bound tracks had been torn up at this point and a flagman stationed there to warn trains. It is said to have left his post unguarded. The express was approaching at a high speed when the Italians, becoming aware of the situation, rushed down the track and flagged the train, which was brought to a stop ten feet from the excavation.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
W. L.	W. L.
Chicago..... 5 1	Philadelphia..... 4 2
New York..... 5 2	Pittsburg..... 2 3
Boston..... 3 4	St. Louis..... 3 5
Cincinnati..... 3 4	Brooklyn..... 1 5

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	
W. L.	W. L.
Chicago..... 6 3	Boston..... 3 4
Cleveland..... 4 2	Detroit..... 2 3
New York..... 4 2	Washington..... 2 4
Philadelphia..... 4 3	St. Louis..... 2 6

HEAVY SNOW IS COSTLY.

Nebraska and Missouri Covered, and Rule of Fruit Crop Reported.

Five inches of snow fell Wednesday night and continued during the following forenoon. The fall was general over eastern Nebraska and is the heaviest known in April for many years. The extent of damage is not known.

In some counties the southern and central belt's cherries, peaches, plums and berries are said to have been ruined almost entirely, while other growers and dealers report that fruit was not far enough advanced to become seriously damaged.

In grain-growing areas accompanied by subterranean explosions, absolute darkness would prevail for the light from several fires occur at intervals of six miles. A great number of men have been killed near Lake Charles. Several brooks which furnished drinking water for the people have dried up. The ruined inhabitants are going in all directions. The government has sent assistance.

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Psychic in Chile Spouts Destruction and Earthquakes' Complete Havoc.

The volcano Psychic in the province of Valdivia, Chile, is yet in active eruption, and new craters have opened. The losses in the neighboring country are enormous, and the inhabitants are panic-stricken. Showers of hot ashes are falling, and there are continual earthquake shivers accompanied by subterranean explosions. Absolute darkness would prevail for the light from several fires occur at intervals of six miles. A great number of men have been killed near Lake Charles. Several brooks which furnished drinking water for the people have dried up. The ruined inhabitants are going in all directions. The government has sent assistance.

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Litigation Probable Over Bohemian Estate at Ottawa, Kan.

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IMMIGRATION INCREASE NOTED.

Over Half a Million Foreigners Land Within Six Months.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor the total immigration to the United States from all countries for the six months ending with March last aggregated 539,137 persons, which is an increase of 75,521 over a like period in 1906. The number of immigrants from Russia was 103,361, being an increase of 21,631 over the corresponding period in 1906.

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Examination of the mental condition of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has been demanded by counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of her property in a letter made public at Concord, N. H., to which counsel for the defense have made no reply.

Prison for Bank Conspirators.

Federal Judge Abner Smith, president; Gustave F. Sorow, vice-president, and Jerome V. Pierce, cashier, of the defunct Bank of America, have been found guilty in Chicago of conspiracy and consigned to the penitentiary.

Youth Sent to Reformatory.

John Gunderson, who confessed to the robbery of the Northern Express Company's office in St. Paul by holding up Fred Zimmerman, a clerk, compelling the latter to hand over a package of money containing \$25,000, has been sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory. Less than three days elapsed from the commission of the robbery to the sentence of the court.

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Bride Weighs 175; Groom 83.

Fred Whiteside, aged 21, of Pittsburgh and Miss Fannie Donovan of Chicago, aged 37, secured a marriage license in Marion, Ohio. Whiteside is only 4 feet 11 inches tall and weighs but 83 pounds. His bride is the same height, but weighs 175 pounds.

Indicted for Ice Combine.

The grand jury which adjourned a day or two ago returned secret indictments against the members of the ice combine in Columbus, Ohio, on the ground that they had conspired in restraint of trade.

Speech by Secretary Root.

Secretary Root in a speech before the American Society of International Law at Washington declared there never was the slightest danger of war with Japan in connection with the recent dispute over the right of orientals to be admitted to the public schools of San Francisco.

Mrs. Holman Justifies Herself.

Mrs. Charles J. Holman of Pittsburgh, mother of Evelyn Neblet Thaw, has issued a long statement in her own defense, in which she declares she would have killed Stanford White herself had she known the truth.

LIGHTS BAD; GUNS ARE USELESS.

Coast Defense Inadequately Equipped, Says Army Man.

A statement from the commander of the artillery district of Boston that night exercises in connection with the approaching joint drills of the Massachusetts and the regular coast artillery men next July will be impossible for lack of searchlights, has caused something of a sensation in military circles in Washington. It appears that the success of the defensive work of the great fortifications in Boston harbor is entirely dependent upon the operation of three searchlights, two being twenty-four inches and one thirty-six inches in diameter. These lights are declared by artillerymen at the War Department to be ridiculously inadequate in view of the fact that the present standard coast defense searchlight is sixty inches in diameter. Gen. Murray, chief of artillery, estimates that at the present rate of equipment, more than seventeen years must elapse before all our coast defenses can be supplied with enough of the sixty-inch lights to comply with the demands of modern military and naval defense.

ROB'S STAGE OF \$28,000.

One Bandit Makes Rich Raid in Desolate Spot in Montana.

The stage running between Malta and Zortman, Mont., was held up by the robber, a lone bandit and a sum estimated at about \$28,000 is said to have been secured. The robbery was committed just north of Zortman and was entering the Little Rockies with a consignment of money to pay the wages of the miners at the Zortman mines. The robber obtained five or six hours' start to be had, which left Malta immediately upon receipt of word of the hold-up. The location is in a particularly lonely spot in the mountains, affording every opportunity for the shelter and escape of the bandit. One man commanding the trail there could almost hold a half-dozen men at bay for hours. Some member of "Kid" Curry's gang of train robbers and horse-thieves is suspected of the hold-up. Six years ago the Curry gang held up a Great Northern train in the vicinity of Malta, securing \$14,000. Many of the associates of Curry still live in northern Montana.

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COMMERCE OF WORLD

UNITED STATES A PROMINENT FACTOR IN TRADE.

This Country Provides 14 Per Cent of Imports of Other Nations—Chilean Volcano Spreads Ruin Over Large District.

The international commerce of the world now exceeds \$20,000,000,000, of which \$13,600,000,000 is in imports and \$12,300,000,000 in exports, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington. Of the imports of countries other than the United States, 14.1 per cent is drawn from this country, and of their exports 0.4 per cent is sent here. These figures include only domestic products exported, and not foreign colonial merchandise brought into the country and re-exported. Total imports of countries other than the United States are given as \$12,513,143,000, and the share of the United States is \$1,708,388,000, or 14.37 per cent. Exports of countries other than the United States are given at \$10,778,406,000, and the share sent to the United States at \$1,031,112,000, or 9.57 per cent.

PUTS MAIL ABOVE THE MILITIA.

Postoffice Department Decides Employes Must Quit Strike Duty.

The duty to the government of postoffice clerks and carriers, who are members of militia companies, is paramount to that of their military service, except at critical times, is the decision of First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock regarding the employees of the postoffice at Lorain, Ohio, on strike duty with Company I of the Ohio National Guard. The postmaster accordingly has notified them to have Capt. A. E. Gove and Sergt. Philip Miller either return to work immediately or resign their positions. An investigation into affairs at Lorain led the department to the conclusion that no such crisis exists as to warrant the granting of leave of absence to those of the postoffice doing military duty. Two of the four postal employees at Lorain who went out on strike duty returned to work in response to the demand of the postmaster, but Capt. Gove and Sergt. Philip Miller have declined to do so.

GRAFT IN 'FRISCO.

Municipal Rotteness of California City Firms Black Page.

Not since the famous trial of Boss Tweed and his ring of hoodlums in New York, in the early seventies, has there been such remarkable prosecution of political hoodlums as in San Francisco now, according to reports from the Golden Gate City.

Those who take an extreme religious view of mundane conditions are saying that San Francisco was destroyed because the Almighty could not longer suffer its sinful state. America is not unfamiliar with municipal rotteness, but, according to a San Francisco cor-

DEATH TRAIL GROWS.

Mexican Earthquake Known

RETURN of the MORMONS



From three States come reports of the proposed return of the Mormons to the upper Mississippi valley, where they held forth sixty years and more ago. Not only are missionaries being sent back to Missouri, Illinois and Iowa from Utah to carry on the awakening of Mormonism in the States which once attempted by force of arms to stamp it out, but the Utah branch of the church is acquiring property rights and officially recognizing the historic places which have been ignored before.

Sometime ago the Utah Mormon elders of the northern and southern Illinois and Iowa conferences held their annual meeting in the old Mormon stronghold of Nauvoo, Ill., from whence their fathers had been driven by force of arms sixty years ago. The Utah Mormons revisited the site of the original temple and of Joseph Smith's historic house and fraternized with the sons of the men who had persecuted him.

Still more recently the Utah Mormons, twenty-one in number, made a pilgrimage to Carthage, Ill., and purchased the old jail in which the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hiram, had been killed. Whether the jail is to remain simply a shrine for pilgrimages or is to be converted into a modern tabernacle has not yet been disclosed. Utah Mormons in large numbers have recently revisited places in Lee County, Iowa, Garden Grove and Kanawha, in the Western part of the State, where the original Mormons settled after being driven out of Nauvoo, and before going en masse across the plains to Salt Lake City.

In Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more Mormon proselyting has been carried on in the past year than ever before. There is a general awakening of interest in the places which once knew Mormonism, but stamped it out. No attempt is being made to return secretly. The deed to the Carthage jail property reads: "To Joseph F. Smith, in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, residing in the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah."

The Nauvoo reunion was remarkable in many ways. It was the first official revisiting of the first great stronghold of Mormonism. Seventy elders were in attendance for three days, were given the freedom of the quiet old town and "had a fine spiritual and social time" on the testimony of a Nauvoo newspaper.

In Iowa the revival of interest has been especially marked. Iowa is the headquarters of the monogamous branch of Mormonism headed by Joseph Smith, a son of the original prophet and seer. The two branches of the church are at enmity, but on the occasion of the recent fire in LaMoni, where many valuable records of the Iowa church were destroyed, sincere expressions of sympathy were received from the Utah branch. Valuable papers handed down from Joseph Smith I. to his son, Joseph Smith II., and intended for transmission on to Frederick Smith, the future head of the Iowa and Missouri Latter-Day Saints, were destroyed.

Early Mormonism.

This revival of interest in Mormonism and the apparent coming together in a friendly feeling of the Utah and the Mississippi valley branches of the church founded by Joseph Smith serve to recall the story of Mormon settlement and occupation in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more than a half century ago, the persecutions of the time which drove the Mormons westward, and that remarkable hegira across the plains of 16,000 people which is one of the most romantic and unusual pictures in the panorama of American history.

The first attempt to found a colony of the followers of Joseph Smith, after his remarkable discovery in New York of the sacred tablets and the glasses by which to translate them, was made at Kirkland, Ohio, with the aid of Sidney Rigdon, an eloquent preacher of the Christian, or Campbellite, church. On April 6, 1830, these two men organized the church of Latter-Day Saints.

Then came the epochal revelation to Joseph Smith. The Mormons were commanded to found a colony in the far west and build a temple in this New Jerusalem.

A location was chosen in the vicinity of Independence, Mo., and there the devout converts strong in their faith, moved. A large tract of land was secured; houses were built, farms opened and the foundation laid for the temple. But while Missouri was a New Jerusalem to the Mormons, Missouri did not year for the company of the religious enthusiasts. The citizens of the western part of the State became intensely hostile to the new sect, and finally a large mob gathered, attacked its printing office and other buildings, and dogged some of the Mormon leaders.

Driven from Missouri.

Matters finally became so bad that Governor Boggs called out the State militia and volunteers, 6,000 strong under Gen. J. B. Clark, with orders "to exterminate the Mormons or drive them beyond the borders of the State." Little time was lost in obeying the instructions. A large number of the

The trail of the Mormons across Iowa could be followed for years by the graves that marked the pathway of their journey through Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose, Decatur and Union counties. More than 400 men, women and children who died from the effects of exposure and hardships of the exodus of 1846-47 were buried in the Mormon cemetery at Mount Pisgah. In 1889 the Utah Mormons caused a monument to be erected here in memory of the dead, who for the most part, lie in unmarked graves.

In 1847 Brigham Young led an expedition from Iowa over the plains to Salt Lake, where he selected a location for the future home of the church. In June, 1848, the second expedition, consisting of 623 wagons and nearly 2,000 persons, joined the Salt lake colony.

In the fifty years that have passed Mormons have been absent from their old haunts in the Mississippi valley. History will never repeat itself to the extent of seeing once more Mormon occupation and persecution; but evidence multiplies on every side showing that the Mormons of Utah are looking longingly and peacefully on the spots where their fathers founded the faith.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ART.

Military Salons in Paris to Exhibit Their Work.

Paris is to have a salon militaire, or military picture exhibition, which it is said, will awaken both surprise and admiration. It is a strictly official affair. It is to be held in the Grand Palais, where the regular annual salon displays take place. The honorary presidents of the management are General Pluquet, the minister of war; Gaston Thompson, the minister of marine, and M. Dugardin-Beaumont, who is undersecretary to M. Briand in charge of the fine arts section of the department of education.

The hanging committee received more than 800 exhibits—all paintings, water colors, sculpture, engravings and other art products. Edouard Detaille, the great painter of war pictures, who is said to be the moving spirit in the exhibition, expresses amazement at the great merit of the work in a majority of cases. A large majority of the objects sent in will be in the display.

The contributors range from sublieutenants to generals. In the marine section captains in the navy have sent sea pieces and midshipmen studies or exotic life and scenery reproduced from nature in Africa and Indo-China.

General Michel, the commander of the second army corps, is represented by a pen and ink drawing of the barracks at Nancy and their picturesque surroundings. Colonel Renault of the infantry, who exhibited a portrait of Minister Barthou, is to have one of General Brugere in the military exhibition. Naval Lieutenant Lachaze contributes a water color, "Summer Evening in Brittany"; Naval Captain Landry, an oil painting, "Near Cherbourg"; Colonel Inspector Lapain, a picture, "Ruins of Chevreuse," and Army Chaplain Leveque, studies from still life.

Those who have seen the collection say that the cavalry artists seem to run to water colors, the artillery to painting in oils, the engineers to sculpture. The infantry are at home in every part of the work, including burnt wood and miniature painting. In the sculpture section the work of two officers who have some celebrity in art circles is described as specially good. They are Captains Allouard and Georges Fromont-Maurice of the reserve staff.

Simultaneously with the exhibition there will be a "memorial" display of works by artists who have served in the army. It will include the names of Metsonier, who served as lieutenant colonel in 1870, and of Detaille, who was an ordnance officer on the staff of General Appert.—*New York Sun.*

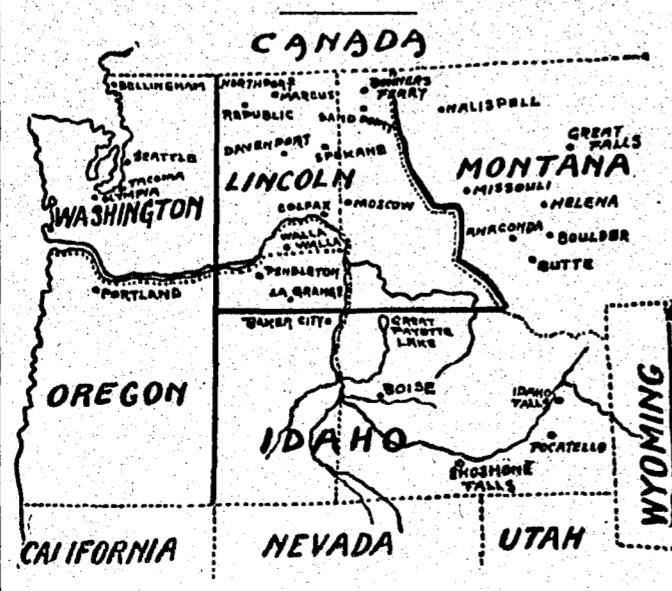
The First Dancers.

People have danced for thousands of years and will probably continue to do so for ages to come. This custom is of ancient origin. The first people to dance were the Curetes, who adopted dancing as a mark of rejoicing in 1543 B. C. In early times the Greeks combined dancing with the drama, and in 22 B. C. pantomime dances were introduced on the Roman stage. At the discovery of America the American Indians were holding their religious marital and social dances.

When a man says he will do a certain thing, "or know the reason why," he frequently learns the reason why.

Everyone feels free to steal an apple from a farmer's wagon.

A NEW STATE MAY BE FORMED.



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED STATE.

A new state, to be called Lincoln, will be formed from portions of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. If a movement now on foot is successful, the Chambers of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore., are behind the movement, and the Spokane Chamber is especially active in the matter. Spokane will probably be the capital of the new state, which, it is claimed, will centralize the interests of Washington, northwestern Oregon and northern Idaho, all now remote from the centers of the respective States.



the majority of these stems are discolored and are very brittle. The disease apparently does not kill many plants the first year, but in course of time so many plants die that the fields become useless.

Almost nothing is known of the blight as yet, and the horticultural section of the station solicits correspondence regarding its occurrence.

The Maple Leaf-Stem Blight.

An insect attack upon the petioles of the leaves of the sugar maple has been observed in some localities in Connecticut for the past seven years, says the Entomology News. The larvae of this pest develop from an egg laid at the base of the leaf and burrow through the petiole, which finally breaks off, causing the leaves to be shed in May or June. The insect has been identified as *Protophorus aceriscaulis*, a species of sawfly.

A few parasites have been reared from specimens of the sawfly. No good results can be expected in controlling this pest by application of insecticides to the tree. It is suggested, however, that since few men are capable of filling high positions in the world or in the Church without being injured by their success unless they have first been put through a severe schooling in adversity, and unless through that experience they have come to recognize their constant need of God's help. Good fortune too easily acquired is apt to make people self-confident in an evil sense. They learn to put their trust in themselves, or in their "luck," when reliance upon God alone can give strength of character and assurance of future well-being.

On his arrival in Egypt Joseph was sold to Potiphar, the captain of Pharaoh's guard. He soon made his worth felt and, after years of faithful service, in minor capacities no doubt, he was made overseer of all Potiphar's affairs. In this position he learned Egyptian ways and developed his executive talent. Then when at what must have seemed to him the height of good fortune, an evil befell him. His master's wife fell in love with him and tempted him constantly. When Joseph resisted her wiles, she hated him and accused him of tempting her. Then Potiphar put Joseph in prison.

Sunday School.

LESSON FOR APRIL 25.

Joseph Faithful in Prison.—Gen. 39: 20 to 40:13.

Golden Text.—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. 2:10.

If Joseph had been somewhat arrogant or proud at home, he was now to be thoroughly humbled. He had been a petted favorite, shielded from the world's roughness; now he was to stand alone, and make his own way.

Often we find that God in preparing a man for some high position and great work has first placed him in very humble, not to say humiliating, circumstances. It seems that few men are capable of filling high positions in the world or in the Church without being injured by their success unless they have first been put through a severe schooling in adversity, and unless through that experience they have come to recognize their constant need of God's help. Good fortune too easily acquired is apt to make people self-confident in an evil sense. They learn to put their trust in themselves, or in their "luck," when reliance upon God alone can give strength of character and assurance of future well-being.

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Notes.

In Prison.—Prisons in old times were usually awful places. Even now we have not well got into our hearts or heads the notion that every prison should be a reformatory, a place in which character may be altered for good and built up. There is no hint in the narrative that Joseph suffered anything worse than imprisonment, but that alone with the sense of injustice which he must have felt would be very hard to bear.

It must have been a dark time of trial for Joseph, but he made the best of it and no doubt kept thinking of the promise of his dreams. It is evident that he did not allow himself to lose faith in God, but on the contrary had his faith strengthened by the severe strain that was put upon it.

After awhile, because God was watching over him all the time and because of his own good behavior, Joseph was relieved from the worst hardships of the prison and was entrusted with new responsibilities.

What opportunities he must have had to ameliorate the hard lot of his fellow prisoners if he was given a free hand in dealing with them. The doing for others would cause the time to go by quickly, and give an intense interest to even life in prison. There are no circumstances in which God places us in which there is not abundant opportunity to serve Him and our fellows.

The Lord Mute It to Prospect.—We are co-operative laborers with God. He works and we enter into His work. In preparation as we accept this position and are loyal to it our lives will bear good fruit. But if we try to work all by ourselves, to do the things that we want to do irrespective of God's will, there can come to us no real prosperity. Work that would otherwise be effective will prove failure if it is done without the sense of God's helping hand and without earnest prayer for His guidance and His approval. We should look for His blessing upon all we do and we should expect Him to prosper the work of our hands by making it a means for the accomplishment of His purposes.

Despotic Government.—We get a glimpse here of the arbitrariness of a despotic ruler. Joseph was flung into prison after years of faithful work and kept there without any chance of self-defense or appeal to a higher power. Pharaoh's butler and baker were sent to prison for offending their lord the King; what was their offense? The butler's, at all events, must have been imaginary or very trivial, or he would surely be reinstated in his high office. Rulers in old times were capable of throwing a man into jail for life to satisfy a passing whim, or in momentary anger at an unintentional error on the part of a servant.

From these two officials Joseph would learn about the condition of affairs at court and about the king's methods of government. This also would help to prepare him for the place he was to hold and the work he was to do.

Joseph's Sympathy.—Many a jailer would have had no eyes to see whether his prisoners were looking glum or not. But Joseph saw and cared. He asked the butler and baker why they were sad. That question led up to the interpretation of their dreams and finally to Joseph's own release.

Interpretations Belong to God.—Joseph claimed to be only the agent through whom God declared the meaning of dreams. He could not rightly interpret them himself, but God would tell him the meaning. It is a claim easily put forward by those who are in no kind of sympathy or communication with God, and many a quack interpreter of dreams has made his interpretations a source of profit. The true interpreter will at least be free from any attempt to make money out of the delivery of a message from God.

Kindness Forgotten.—How easy it is to forget or to undervalue past kindness is proverbial. That is because most people count it more blessed to receive than to give. We should try always to return any kindness that has been shown us with interest.

Holeslans the Bold.—Holeslans II. of Poland was the Bold. He was one of the most daring knights of his time, and once, single handed, charged a whole squadron of his enemies.

Would Be Dead.

"How silly!" The papers are always making fun of the young bride's first biscuits. I'll just bet not one of those funny men ever ate any. If they had, they wouldn't be writing jokes about them."

"Certainly not—at least not in this world."

Superior Article.

Agent—I am introducing a new patent bought alarm—

Homer—Don't need it. We have a baby in the house.

Political Comment.

Wall Street's Big Bluff.—President Roosevelt has called Wall street's bluff and we may confidently count on a cessation of the financial shocks which recently have been disturbing the serenity of the business world. There is no reasonable ground for doubt that the stock manipulators were wholly responsible for the attempt to frighten the administration and force from it the "reassuring" word. The railway rate measure was of small moment to us, but when the President took up seriously the question of over-capitalization and urged some means of regulating that feature of high finance, the Wall street gamblers saw the prospect of losing their most valued instrument. They advised, pleaded and finally threatened, accompanying their program with a series of market manipulations of a startling nature.

That sort of a game is played only as a last resort, because it is dangerous to the operator. Wall street cannot thrive in a panic and it doesn't take many financial convulsions to create a panic. The speculators were desperate enough to run the risk, but as their plans have miscarried, they will probably confine their future warfare to less menacing tactics.

Instead of giving a "reassuring" word, the President has given a "reiterative" word. That is, he has explained, in a letter to the Illinois manufacturer, where he has stood consistently throughout the railroad campaign and where he stands now. To discount the claim of his enemies, who have insisted that he jumped at conclusions, the President declares that he took no action looking to the reformation of railway methods until he had made an exhaustive study of the question. He is convinced now more than ever that the legislation already passed and the additional legislation which he favors are in the public interest.

That the people may not be misled into thinking he is hostile to railway interests President Roosevelt repeats several paragraphs from his Raleigh speech and also from his inaugural address. In both of which he was careful to stand on the middle ground—advocating justice to the shipper and to the railroad as well, and to each the same measure of justice. He dwelt on the importance of the railroads as a factor in the development of the national resources, denied that rates were, in the main, unreasonable, but urged that there must be an end to every device giving one shipper an advantage over another in their respective relations to the common carriers.

Likewise he showed the injury to the common welfare, growing out of over-capitalization and excessive stock watering and recommended legislation which should at least minimize the corroding influence of speculation on the industrial world.

The carefully prepared attack of Wall street operators which drove prominent financiers to Washington in an appeal for a word of assurance from the White House has been repulsed. The President treated the petitioners with courtesy and promised consideration. He wanted to convince himself first that there were no under currents in our commercial life of which the Wall street upheaval might be the surface indication, and when he investigated and discovered the truth of the plot, he was prompt to announce his position. He says in his Illinois letter that he has not changed his opinion, and will not alter his plans and that should be enough to reassure the nation. If there is any comfort to Harriman or his crowd in this, they are welcome to it.—Toledo Blade.

Cleveland's Bad Advice.

Mr. Cleveland clings to his idea that the tariff makes trusts, and he insists that the evils which have led up to the present revision of feeling against corporations were brought about by the tariff. Strange, then, that they did not appear with the Wilson bill. That measure closed the shops and mills and put 3,000,000 idle men on the streets, but the corruption of insurance companies, railroad discriminations and all manner of corporate abuses went on right through the last four years of Grover, without regard to the tariff conditions. It is doubtless true that tariff reform which would ignore the principle of protection, as of which the Wilson bill did in parts, would be the surface indication, and when he investigated and discovered the truth of the plot, he was prompt to announce his position. He says in his Illinois letter that he has not changed his opinion, and will not alter his plans and that should be enough to reassure the nation.

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Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

THE PROCESSES OF COOKING.

One Main Point for the Housekeeper to Remember.

If housewives understood more fully the processes of broiling, roasting and boiling, there would be less complaint of tough, tasteless meat. The principles underlying all three methods is identical; the difference lies in the medium employed. In all, the object to be attained is to first quickly sear the exterior of the meat, thus coagulating the surface albumen and effectually sealing the juices. The cooking then proceeds more slowly to a finish, the time required being, as a matter of course, upon the size of the cut.

In broiling and in roasting, which are in reality the same, the name depending upon the nature of the piece of meat, this hardening of the exterior is accomplished by exposing the meat to the direct action of the heat, which must be intense enough to sear the surface at once. When it is not, the juices seep out, leaving the meat tasteless and sacrificing its nutritive qualities.

In boiling meat, surface coagulation is attained by immersing the meat in boiling water and keeping up the temperature for a minute. One of the preliminary rules of boiling, one which should be indelibly impressed upon every cook, is that water cannot be heated to the proper temperature for boiling (212 degrees) in an open vessel nor is one with an indifferently fitting cover. Another point equal in importance to the first, is that when water begins to boil, a quicker fire than is absolutely necessary to keep it boiling results merely in wasting the water in the form of steam and so hardens the exterior of the meat as to prevent the heat penetrating to the interior.—The Housekeeper.

DECORATION OF THE WALL.

Good Pictures and Framing Are of Most Importance.

Few of the people who have artistic taste in furniture know how to decorate their walls artistically; or if they know good pictures, they have too little idea of proper framing.

By good pictures are not necessarily meant paintings—they are for the favored few who can afford to own them; but black-and-white reproductions of the best pictures may be had at a nominal cost and if suitably framed and properly hung are beautiful ornaments for any home.

A good black-and-white print of a masterpiece is vastly better than a poor painting.

The Japanese fully appreciate the beauty of empty spaces; they go to the extreme in keeping their ornaments in warehouses, displaying but one or two at a time in their homes.

With the Japanese an ornament is purely for decorative purposes; otherwise it has no place in the home.

When displayed, a great deal of thought and care are given to the correct placing of it, so as to show it to the most artistic advantage.

A Peach Souffle.

To make a peach souffle fill a pint measure with the drained peaches, turn in to the bottom of a baking dish. Over the fruit pour a cold sauce made of one quart of milk thickened with a table-spoonful of flour or cornstarch rubbed with two table-spoonfuls of butter. This is turned into the milk when it reaches the boiling point, then boiled and stirred for about ten minutes to thoroughly cook the thickening. Remove to the back of the range and add four yolks of eggs mixed with three table-spoonfuls of sugar. By mixing the eggs and sugar before adding to the sauce the eggs are less likely to curdle. If it should, however, quickly whip with an egg-beater till it is smooth. This sauce should be made, cooled, and placed on ice for some time before the fruit is prepared for it. Just before turning it over the peaches, fold into the sauce the stiff beaten whites of four eggs; do not stir a bit, for it would liquify the eggs, but fold them in carefully and have the egg whites very cold before beating them. Turn into the baking dish on top of the fruit and place the dish in a slow oven for about half an hour. Serve at once while hot or the souffle will fall, passing with it a cold whipped cream flavored with maraschino and sweetened with sugar.

Both Good and Pretty.

A dessert that is inexpensive, original and pretty to the eye—what more could any dish boast?—is a basis of baked apples with nuts by way of the novelty. Butternuts, hickory or black walnuts are best for this. For a dozen large apples, a cup and a half of nut meal will be required with a table-spoonful of sugar for each apple. Chop the meats fine and add the sugar. Core the apples and fill the cavity with the nuts. Place in a dripping pan, not too close, pour in a cup of boiling water and bake in a quick oven until the apples are tender. Take up carefully, pour the juice in the pan over them. If desired, crown with a meringue made from the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with two table-spoonfuls powdered sugar, then set in a cool oven until a golden brown. Crown each apple with a Maraschino cherry or candied cranberry for a pretty color effect.

Good Furniture Cream.

For a good furniture cream, finely shred an ounce of beeswax, half an ounce of white wax, and half an ounce of Castle soap. Cover with half a pint of turpentine and stand on the stove in a gallipot to dissolve. Next day add a quarter pint of boiling water, stir thoroughly together, and then put in wide-mouthed bottles for use. Keep this cream well corked.

The Mystery of an Editor's Waste Basket.

A newspaper editor is generally supposed to be an animated, universal gazetteer, a living encyclopedia, a walking library of useful book lore. He is thought to be a sort of Ponce de Leon fountain of knowledge—a luminary on a hill. He is supposed to know all about everything that is worth enquiring about—and much that is not. He is supposed to have eaten several whales and whole tons of phosphorus. He is supposed to make at least one meal a day on Alken's brain food and to wash that down with champagne. He is supposed to live in a library and sleep on a bed of statistics. He is thought to have explored by the light of his intellect the black vaults beneath the Pyramids of Egypt; and listened to the lore of sages in the palaces of Herculaneum. He is supposed to have stood on the Roman Campagna, sat down in imperial palaces and communed with the spirits of the Caesars. He is supposed to have tried the sciences of the ages in the crucible of his genius and found the key to the arcanæ of knowledge. He is supposed to have stood on the sentinel hills of earth, gazed over its panorama with Humboldt, and examined its flora with Linnaeus. He is supposed to have gazed on God Almighty's battlements with Milton and listened to the music of the spheres with Homer.

But he has not—has not had time. He was born too recently, but has lived too long among a population that are running after office and several other things they won't catch. So in all these suppositions people get left—badly left. But an army of inquiring correspondents keep him under fire, and he is pumped till he is dry as Sahara.

An examination of the contents of the basket that stands at the gates of oblivion will reveal the character of the missiles that knock out the elixir of his young life. I sometimes bandage my head, repeat a verse from my Koran, take a drink (of soda), and when I get my nerves so braced that I think a small streak of lightning won't paralyze me, I go through my waste basket. Here I unearth a curious mass of literary monstrosities, deformed hyperboles, game-legged hexameters and three-horned threats, that were they tangible, could take the shine out of any museum Barnum ever dreamed of. This old waste basket of mine contains a litter of illiteracy from the literate and illiterate that would addle the head of a cast-iron Indian. Here are clubs as big as the one the Sandwich Islanders smote Capt. Cook with, stuffed and horrid looking, sent to intimidate the miserable editor and make him roost high. Here are giants (in imagination) that could wallop the Cardiff wonder out of notice. Letters from people with the blues, and from people with the duns—mainly from people with the duns.

Here are letters from poetic, prosaic, lunatic, and all other sorts of girls. Of these, we usually select and file away such as my wife might criticize. We get letters asking questions that we would have to ransack the libraries of the world to be able to answer, and by that time we would be so puffed up with knowledge that we would want a pugoda to loaf in and a special car, or palanquin, or something of that sort, when we left our bivouac.

But as we have no time to do the ransacking, we answer these questions in an ambiguous way, fitch a few Latin phrases from the back of the spelling book, tag them on in a unique sort of a way, and inclose the precious information in a dainty billet doux that "makes glad the heart that halls the sight." Yesterday, while going through my museum of papers, I found an envelope on which my name was written in big, scrambling, sprawling characters, right along the upper margin. It looked like the writer had tried to yank the name entirely off the envelope, and in his efforts had stretched it out of joint. I thought this must contain something, and—it did. On opening it, I found the following: "Lost Bend, Anna Dominy 85. July 7. Dear Sir: If you don't take back what you sed in your paper about Cap Smith during his kampain, you are liable to come up missin'."

We at once concluded to come up "missin'." We get letters from people wanting light on all sorts of subjects, from fiddlers to finance. If each of these contained a \$5 in exchange for our valuable opinion, we would change our views of finance, give away our dogs and pay our "devil." We get poems from poetasters and prose from pedants. We get lectures from lunatics and distributes from dunces. We get hail Columbia from mankind and hot shot from Salt river politicians in particular.

I have made a selection from those I hereby certify and return that after careful enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or post-office address of Wm. R. McLaren, or the heirs, or the whereabouts or post-office address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said Wm. R. McLaren.

ABNER J. STILWELL,
Sheriff of Crawford County.
April 18-5-w

catechism and make us believe that all that business about Ananias is a fiction.

For instance, Mr. Boggles has a windbroken horse with a stump tail and a forged pedigree that he wants us to do some tall lying about and Mr. Gritter has what the rains have left of a farm that is so poor, that it won't sprout peanuts, which he wants us to tell lies with fiction till it will produce melons as big as millstones. One wants us to get a cadetship for his son and a foreign mission for himself. We send him our regrets, with the information that we have already got all these things that come within our reach. One asks us a scientific question about the missile that Jules Verne's folk fired at the moon from near Tampa, Fla., and another craves our opinion of Arabian nights.

One day while the mercury was crowding the 90s and we were wringing the perspiration from our classic locks, a letter came post-haste asking how long the world probably was in cooling after it came red hot from the forges of the gods, and how long it will be till it cools again. This sort of questions we salt down. One wants to know if there has yet been any reward offered for the discovery of the tombs of Moses, while another asks if there has been any bottom found to Symme's hole.

One erudite reader of Milton's, or some other man's slush, sends us a curious calculation founded on the law of falling bodies, in which he shows Lucifer's exact velocity when he struck sulphur. It made us giddy.

One wants to know how Pharaoh's subjects got along after a shake of Aaron's rod had turned the waters of Egypt into blood and if the Egyptians were especially bloodthirsty at the time. We acknowledged we were left under fire, and he is pumped till he is dry as Sahara.

Now, can you begin to understand why so many editors learn to lie out of being hung, or go west to hustle with the country while it is young?

Do you now know why the editor forever keeps his hand on his pistol pocket and walks with a sword cane?

Do you now understand the reason of that haunted look?

Do you now know why he keeps a bulldog, loaded burglar alarm and a secret fire escape?

That racket about the pen being mightier than the sword is a beautiful travesty on truth. Give us a sword.—A. H. Perry, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Advice of Experience.

It has sometimes been remarked by the student of childhood that the only child learns to read sooner than the child belonging to a large family. There may or may not be psychological reasons for this; but the story of the small boy of five, who was struggling with his alphabet blocks for the first time, may be enlightening to those who wish for reasons. The small boy was really rather interested than otherwise in a large A that fulfilled its usual function of standing for an apple tree; but he had a brother who was nearly eight. "You leave me alone," advised the brother; "if you once begin to read you can never leave off."

Notice.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagor named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record:

Take Notice, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent. additional interest, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed upon personal service or a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land. State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

Description: See Town Range and pd for year sw 1/4 of sec 30 25m 2W \$6.65 1897

Amount necessary to redeem, \$18.30, plus the fees of the sheriff.

WILLIAM R. JONES and CHARLES A. WILSON.

Place of business, Roscommon, Mich.

Dated August 22, A. D. 1906.

To Wm. R. McLaren, Detroit, Mich.

granted under the last recorded will.

and the regular chain of title, to said land.

Wm. R. McLaren, Detroit, Mich.

Mortgagee named in all undischarged recorded mortgages.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Grayling, Michigan, Oct. 16, 1906.

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